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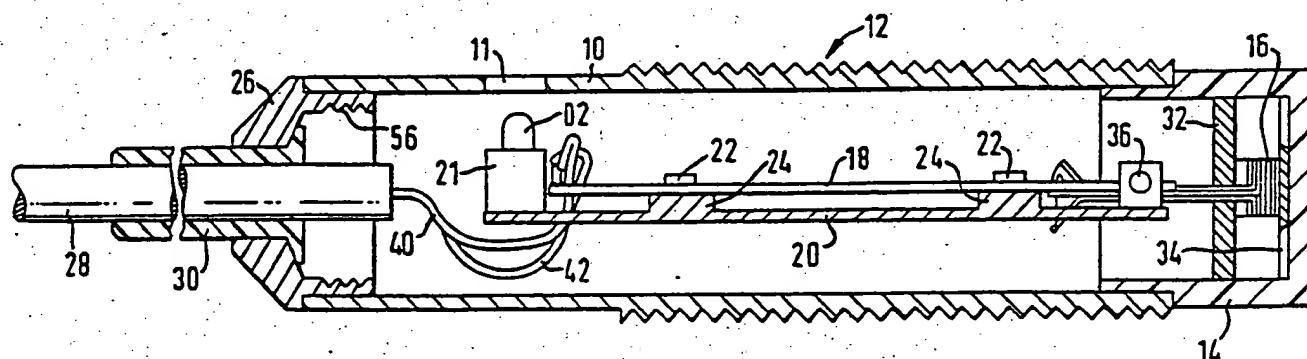
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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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## (54) Title: PROXIMITY SWITCH



## (57) Abstract

The switch is of the type, known per se, in which an induction coil is driven by an oscillator. The coil (16) is initially positioned in an end cap (14) and secured therein by potting with epoxy resin (32). This allows the coil and cap to be handled as a unit during manufacture without damage to the coil. The switch is calibrated and adjusted automatically by abrading away part of a resistive layer on a circuit substrate (18). The circuitry of the switch has its lower potential side coupled to the housing (10) via a capacitor, by means of a conductive adhesive tape (60) trapped between the housing (10) and an end closure (26).

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"Proximity Switch"

DESCRIPTION

5 This invention relates to proximity switches, and in particular to proximity switches including an oscillator and an induction coil and which operate by virtue of a metallic object in proximity to the switch causing the oscillation of the switch circuitry to alter.

10 Switches of this general type are well known in the art, and operate satisfactorily. However there are problems in manufacturing these switches economically in a manner which gives a good degree of uniformity. The induction coil used is rather sensitive, both electrically 15 and mechanically. To obtain a high sensitivity it is necessary to use a coil wound from fine wire, which is susceptible to damage during assembly of the switch.

20 It is also conventional to fill the switch with a potting compound such as epoxy resin. The act of filling can move the coil from its mounting, or otherwise damage the coil.

25 One object of the present invention is thus to provide a manufacturing method which eliminates or mitigates damage to the coil during manufacture. To this end one aspect of the invention provides, in a method of manufacturing a proximity switch having an induction coil and an oscillator circuit, the steps of:

providing an end cap for receipt of the coil;  
positioning the coil in the end cap;  
30 potting the coil in the end cap by at least partly filling the latter with a curable potting compound, thereby forming an easily handled unit; and subsequently connecting the coil to the oscillator

circuit and mounting the end cap unit on a housing which encloses the oscillator circuit.

A further problem resides in the fact that variations in the coils and other circuit components are inevitable; to give switches with a uniform sensitivity it is therefore necessary to adjust the detector circuit during manufacture. This has previously been done by providing a trimming potentiometer in the circuit, and adjusting this by hand. Such adjustment is time consuming and labour intensive, and the accuracy achieved is likely to vary. The use of a trimming potentiometer is also disadvantageous when one wishes to reduce the size of the circuitry by using miniature or micro-miniature components.

Accordingly, the invention also provides, in a method of making a proximity switch including an induction coil, an oscillator driving the coil and a detector circuit, the detector circuit having a resistor which is adjusted during manufacture to compensate for tolerances in the coil and other circuit components, the improvements comprising:

forming said resistor as a resistive layer on a substrate; and

abrading said layer to adjust said resistor until a desired sensitivity is obtained.

A further problem encountered with known proximity switches is that electrical noise on the supply cable can be induced on the metallic housing of the switch and propagate along it to interfere with the induction coil or other parts of the circuit. To prevent or mitigate this, a further aspect of the invention provides a proximity switch including a metallic housing; an end cap at one end of the housing; an induction coil positioned within the end cap; circuitry, including at least an oscillator circuit connected to the coil, positioned within the housing; and a metallic closure for the other end of

the housing, said closure including a cable entry;  
the switch further including means coupling the  
lower potential side of the circuit to the housing via a  
capacitor to suppress propagation of noise on the housing,  
5 said means being connected to the housing adjacent the  
closure.

An embodiment of the invention will now be  
described, by way of example, with reference to the  
accompanying drawings, in which:-

10 Figure 1 is a cross-sectional side elevation  
of a proximity switch in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a plan view, partly in section, of  
part of the switch of Figure 1;

15 Figure 3 is an end view in the direction III  
of Figure 2 of the end cap of the switch;

Figure 4 is an enlarged plan view of a thick  
film substrate carrying the circuitry of the switch;

Figure 5 diagrammatically illustrates one step  
in the manufacture of the switch; and

20 Figure 6 is a circuit diagram of the circuitry  
of Figure 4.

Referring particularly to Figure 1, the switch  
has a metal cylindrical housing 10 which is externally  
threaded at 12 for mounting to a support, e.g. by nuts  
25 (not shown). A moulded plastics end cap 14 closes one  
end of the housing 10 and mounts an induction coil 16.  
The circuitry of the switch, to be described below, ~~comprises~~  
micro-miniature components not shown in Figures 1 and 2 on  
a thick-film printed substrate 18. The substrate 18  
is positioned on a plastics carrier 20 by integral moulded  
studs 22, and secured by adhesive to integral moulded  
pillars 24. The other end of the housing 10 is closed  
30 by a metal cap 26 which has a central aperture for the  
entry of a two-wire supply cable 28 with cable sleeve 30.

35 The assembly of the switch will now be described

BUKEAU

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with particular reference to Figures 1 and 2. The coil 16 is first positioned in the end cap 14 and is secured in position and potted by epoxy resin 32. Suitably a low viscosity two-part resin is used, such as 3M No. 280, 5 and is cured at 100°C. This gives a very low initial viscosity, which assists in obtaining penetration by the resin around the coil and in allowing air bubbles to escape. To the same end, ribs or protrusions 34 (best seen in Figure 3) are provided on the inner surface of 10. the end cap 14 to hold the coil 16 away from the surface and allow the resin to penetrate.

This procedure has the advantage that, after curing, the coil and end cap form a monolithic unit which can be handled during the remaining assembly operations 15 easily and conveniently, and without risk of damaging or displacing the coil.

Meanwhile, the substrate 18 has the circuit components connected thereon by conventional techniques, for example reflow soldering, and is then secured to the 20 carrier 20 as described above. The carrier 20 is provided with integrally moulded pins 36 which are snapped into cooperating holes in the end cap 14. This provides a mechanical lock between the carrier and the end cap, through a hinged connection which is of convenience when 25 manipulating the assembly and fitting it into jigs and the like. The ends of the coil are now soldered to pads P6, P7 and P8 (Figure 4) on the substrate 18. The wires 40, 42 of the cable 28 are likewise soldered to pads P1 and P2 (Figure 4).

30 It is next necessary to adjust the circuitry to match the particular coil and other component tolerances in order to obtain the required sensitivity. This is achieved by trimming a resistor R10 (Figure 6) while the assembly is energised in the vicinity of a standard target. In accordance

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with an important feature of the invention, the resistor R10 is provided in the form of a resistive layer on the substrate as seen in Figure 4, and is trimmed by the apparatus illustrated in Figure 5.

Referring to Figure 5, the assembly of substrate 18, carrier 20 and end cap 14 is clamped in a jig shown schematically at 46 and positioned on a work surface 48 at a given distance from target 50. The cable 28 is connected to a control unit 52. An airbrasive unit 54 is started and abrades the layer R10, the airbrasive unit 54 moving in the direction indicated under the control of the control unit 52, for example by being mounted on a motorised trolley (not shown). When the abrasion has increased the resistance of the layer R10 to the correct value, the proximity switch circuit operates and the resulting signal operates the control unit 52 to de-energise the airbrasive unit 54. Thus the trimming of the resistor is automatic and self-correcting.

The airbrasive unit 54 suitably provides aluminium oxide particles in an air stream from a nozzle 0.005" (0.127 mm) by 0.002" (0.051 mm).

After trimming the resistor layer R10, the substrate 18 and the components thereon are coated with a resilient layer (omitted in the drawings). The layer is preferably of soft silicon rubber, e.g. Dow Corning 3140, extruded over the substrate in a layer approximately 3 mm thick. This layer acts to obviate harmful effects on the microminiature components of stresses arising from subsequent potting with and curing of further epoxy resin.

The parts thus far assembled are now united with the housing 10. A suitable adhesive such as "Loctite" 638" is applied to the periphery of the end cap 14, and the assembly is introduced into the housing 10 until the cap 14 is a push fit in the end of the housing. The switch is then filled with a two-component transparent epoxy resin.

and the metal cap 26 put in place, the further resin then being cured at 65°C. The cap 26 has a coarse internal screw thread 56 to provide a mechanical bond with the resin. The further resin is not shown in Figures 1 and 5 2 for clarity of the other component parts.

Various forms of circuitry suitable for use in the switch are known in the art. The circuitry of Figure 6 is shown as one example only and, since it is not essential to the present invention, will not be 10 described in detail. In essence it is a two-wire d.c. circuit with all of the components shown in Figure 6 being mounted on the substrate 18 except the coil 16 and a light-emitting diode (l.e.d.) D2. Transistors T1 and T2 and associated biasing components form an oscillator driving the coil 16. Transistors T3 and T4 provide a snap-action level-detector which, when a metal object 15 loads the coil 16, drives into conduction output transistor T6. A regulated power supply for the oscillator and level detector is provided by Zener diode Z2 and associated components T5, R7, R8, T7, T8 and R9. To ensure that a constant voltage appears across Z2, it is essential to maintain a constant current through Z2 under various conditions 20 of supply voltage and external load current. The current into Z2 is regulated by the current regulator T7 and T8. 25 Any additional current is bypassed away from Z2 by T5.

Thus when a metal object is in proximity to the switch, T6 conducts to permit current flow across the wires 40 and 42 to drive a device controlled by the switch either directly or via a relay or the like. The 30 l.e.d. D2 is illuminated when the switch is "on". As seen in Figures 1 and 2, the l.e.d. D2 is mounted on a post 21 integral with the carrier 20 to be visible externally of the switch via an aperture 11 in the housing 10.

The items P1-P8 in Figure 6 are connection pads 35 on the substrate 18.

In accordance with another important feature of the invention, the lower potential side of the circuitry is connected to the housing 10 via a capacitor C4 (Figures 4 and 60. It has been found that electrical noise on the cable 28 can be induced onto the metal casing at the point of entry, and propagate along the housing causing spurious effects in the coil 16 or other circuit components. To eliminate or mitigate this, the capacitor C4 is connected to the housing 10 adjacent the cable entry. The connection is effected, referring to Figure 2, by providing a wire 58 having one end soldered to the substrate 18; to the other end is attached a tape 60. The tape 60 is a known electrically conductive tape of copper foil having one side coated with an electrically-conductive pressure-sensitive adhesive.

15 During assembly of the switch, the tape 60 is arranged to protrude through the rear end of the housing 10; it can be held in this position by pressing the adhesive surface against the housing. When the metal cap 26 is inserted, the tape 60 is trapped and tightly gripped between the cap 26 and the housing 10, thus establishing an electrical connection between both of these and the capacitor C4. Subsequently the protruding end of the tape 60 is simply torn off to leave the external surface of the switch flush.

20

25 The fact that this connection is at the rear of the switch adjacent the cable entry is significant, since it prevents noise signals being established on the housing via the cable. External noise induced directly onto the metal housing is similarly eliminated or mitigated by effectively putting the housing and circuit at the same potential with respect to noise frequencies.

30

There has thus been described a proximity switch which significantly improves ease and repeatability of manufacture.

CLAIMS

1. In a method of manufacturing a proximity switch having an induction coil and an oscillator circuit, the steps of:

providing an end cap for receipt of the coil;  
positioning the coil in the end cap;

potting the coil in the end cap by at least partly filling the latter with a curable potting compound, thereby forming an easily handled unit; and

subsequently connecting the coil to the oscillator circuit and mounting the end cap unit on a housing which encloses the oscillator circuit.

2. The method of claim 1, in which the potting compound is an epoxy resin compound which is cured at a high temperature to facilitate outgassing of entrapped air.

3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, in which the inner end face of the end cap is provided with protrusions to hold the coil clear of said face.

4. The method of any preceding claim, in which the oscillator circuit and other circuitry is mounted on a substrate, and including the steps of mounting the substrate on a carrier and forming a mechanical lock between the carrier and the end cap.

5. The method of claim 4, in which said mechanical lock also forms a hinged connection.

6. The method of any preceding claim, including the further step of filling the housing with further potting compound after mounting the end cap unit.

7. A proximity switch including:

a cylindrical housing;

an end cap received in one end of the housing;

an induction coil positioned in the end cap

and secured therein by a potting compound; and

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circuitry, including at least an oscillator circuit, positioned in the housing, the oscillator circuit being connected to the coil.

8. The switch of claim 7, including further potting compound filling the housing.

9. The switch of claim 7 or claim 8, in which the circuitry comprises micro-miniature components mounted on a thick film substrate, the substrate is secured to a plate-like carrier, and the carrier is hinged to the end cap.

10. A proximity switch including a metallic housing; an end cap at one end of the housing; an induction coil positioned within the end cap; circuitry, including at least an oscillator circuit connected to the coil, positioned within the housing; and a metallic closure for the other end of the housing, said closure including a cable entry;

the switch further including means coupling the lower potential side of the circuitry to the housing via a capacitor to suppress propagation of noise on the housing, said means being connected to the housing adjacent the closure.

11. The switch of claim 10, in which the circuitry and said capacitor are mounted on a substrate positioned in the housing, and said means comprises an electrically conductive adhesive tape secured to the substrate and trapped between the housing and the closure.

12. In a method of making a proximity switch including an induction coil, an oscillator driving the coil and a detector circuit, the detector circuit having a resistor which is adjusted during manufacture to compensate for tolerances in the coil and other circuit components, the improvement comprising:

forming said resistor as a resistive layer on a

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substrate; and

abrading said layer to adjust said resistor until a desired sensitivity is obtained.

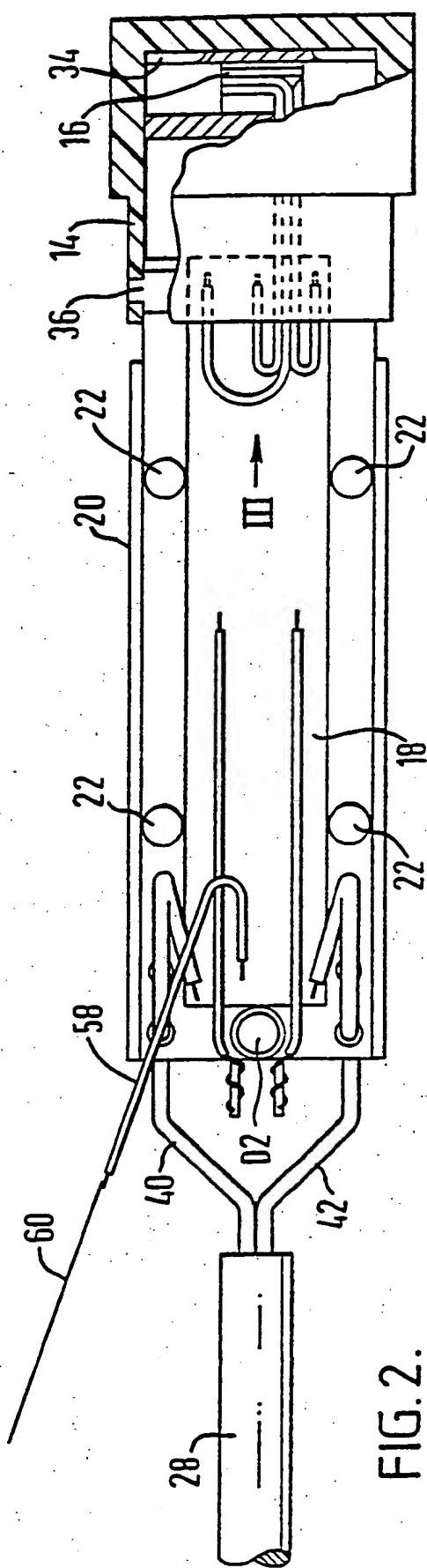
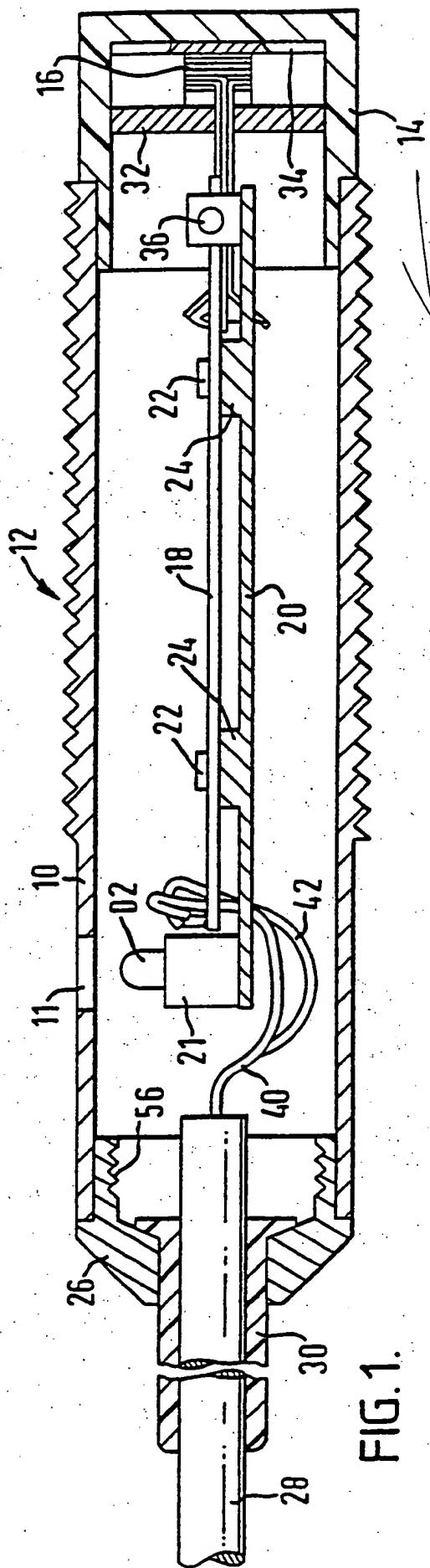
13. The method of claim 12, in which said layer is abraded by air-borne abrasive particles blown from a nozzle.

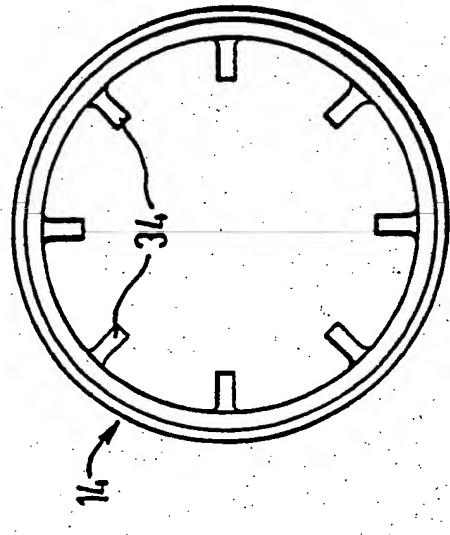
14. The method of claim 13, in which the switch is held at a given distance from a standard metal target and is connected to a control circuit, and the nozzle is moved automatically across the layer under the control of the control circuit until the proximity switch operates.

15. A proximity switch substantially as herein described with reference to the drawings.

16. A method of making a proximity switch, substantially as herein described with reference to the drawings.

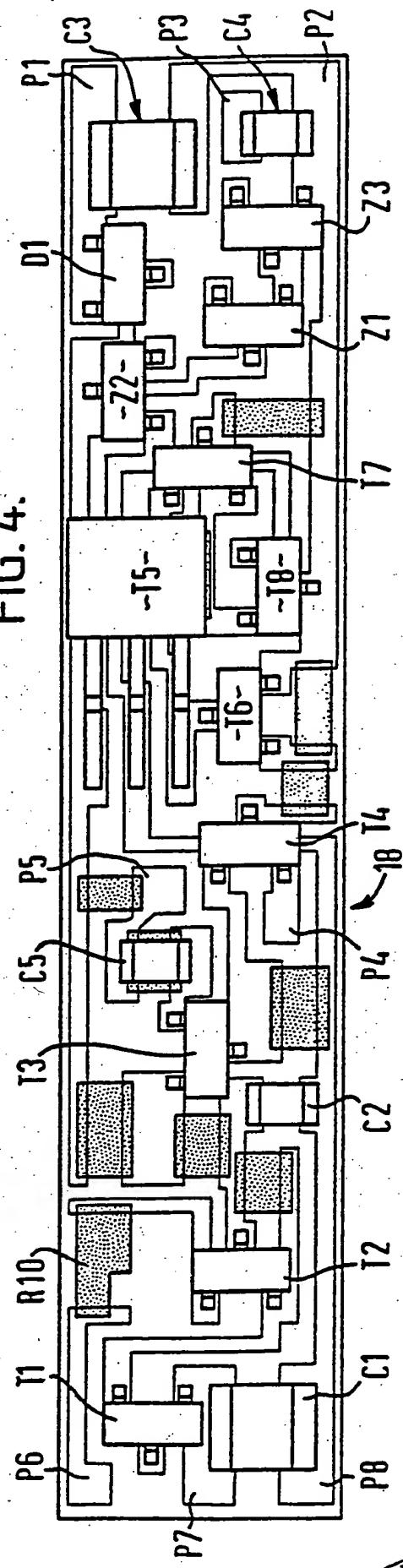
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FIG. 4.



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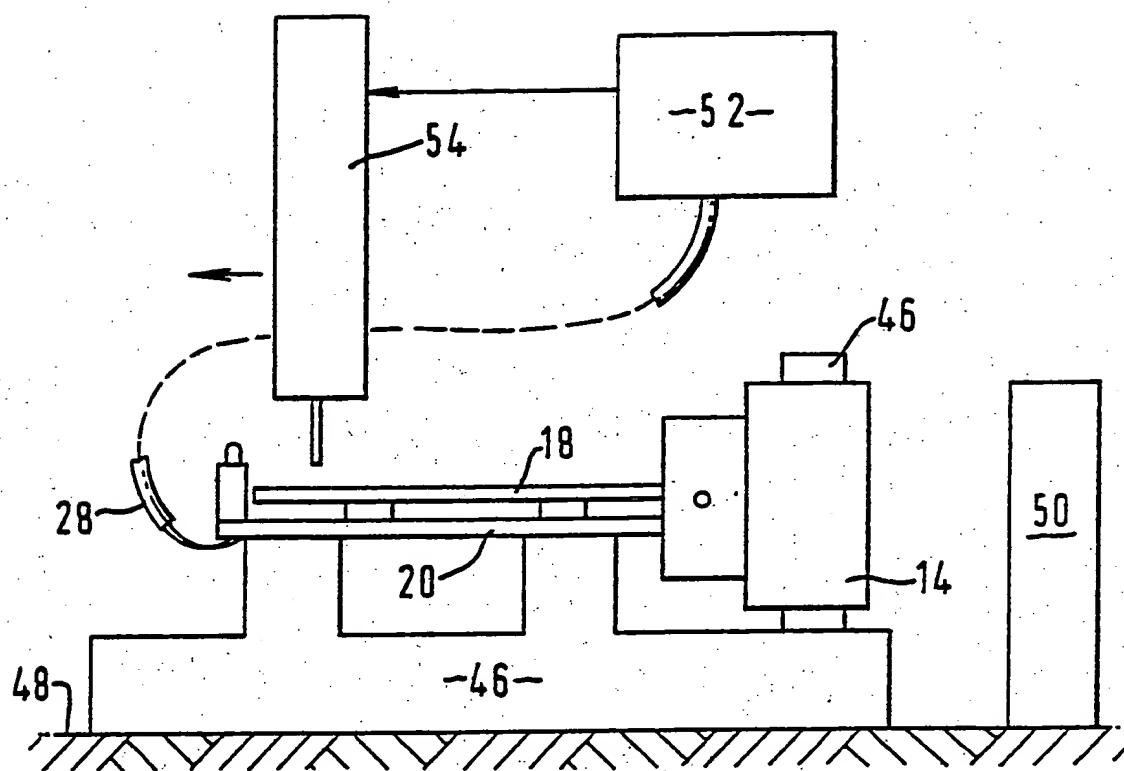


FIG. 5.

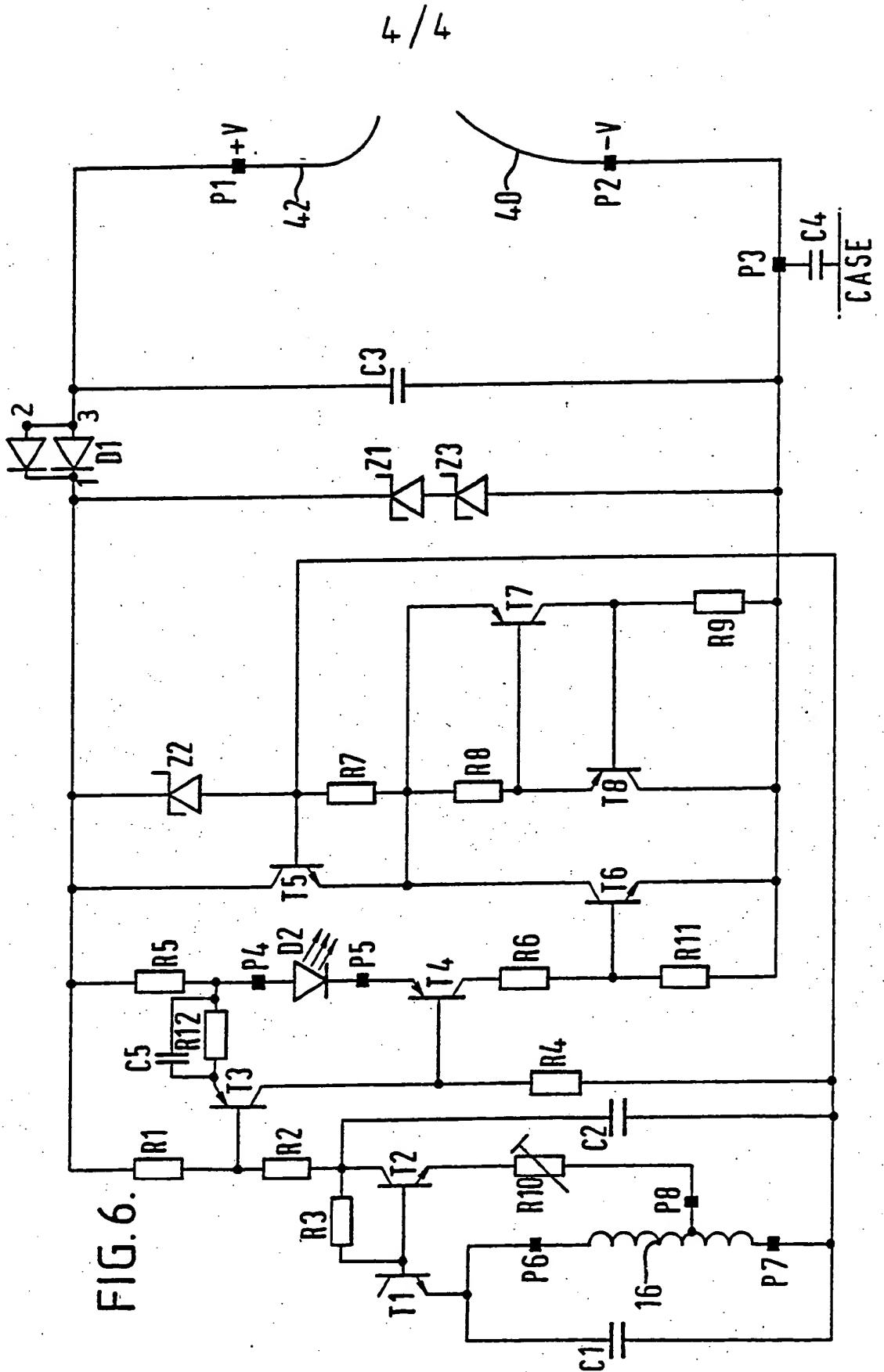


FIG. 6.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 81/00226

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>3</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC<sup>3</sup>: H 03 K 17/95; H 05 K 5/06

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

| Classification System   | Classification Symbols | Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>                           |
|---|------------------------|---|
|   |                        |   |
| IPC <sup>3</sup>  |                        | H 05 K 5/06; H 05 K 5/00; H 05 K 13/00;<br>H 03 K 17/95; H 03 K 17/97 |
| Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation<br>to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup> |                        |   |

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

| Category <sup>15</sup> | Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>   | Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>           |
|------------------------|--|---|
| X                      | DE, A, 2644112 (LABOM, MESS- UND REGEL-<br>TECHNIK) 6 April 1978<br>see page 13, paragraphs 2 and 3;<br>figure 3<br>--<br>GB, A, 1469184 (ERNST ROEDERSTEIN SPEZIAL-<br>FABRIK FUR KONDENSATOREN) 30 March 1977<br>see page 2, lines 48 to 128 and figures<br>--<br>FR, A, 2429995 (DUCELLIER ET CIE.) 25 January 1978<br>see page 3, lines 5 to 35; revendica-<br>tion 1<br>& GB, A, 2027206<br>--<br>US, A, 3636370 (KONRAD SAMBERGER et al.)<br>18 January 1972<br>see claims; figures<br>--<br>US, A, 3992819 (KARL-HEINZ SCHMALL) 23 November 1976<br>see column 3, line 10 to column 4,<br>line 61<br>-- | 1<br>1,2<br>1,4,6-9,15<br>4,9<br>12-14<br>.1. |

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## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>8</sup>

19th January 1982

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <sup>9</sup>

1st February 1982

International Searching Authority <sup>10</sup>

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer <sup>11</sup>

G.L.M. Kruydenberg

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

| Category | Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages: | Relevant to Claim No 16 |
|----------|---|-------------------------|
|----------|---|-------------------------|

A US, A, 3646543 (HAROLD D. MORRIS) 29 February 1  
1972  
see claims; figure 1